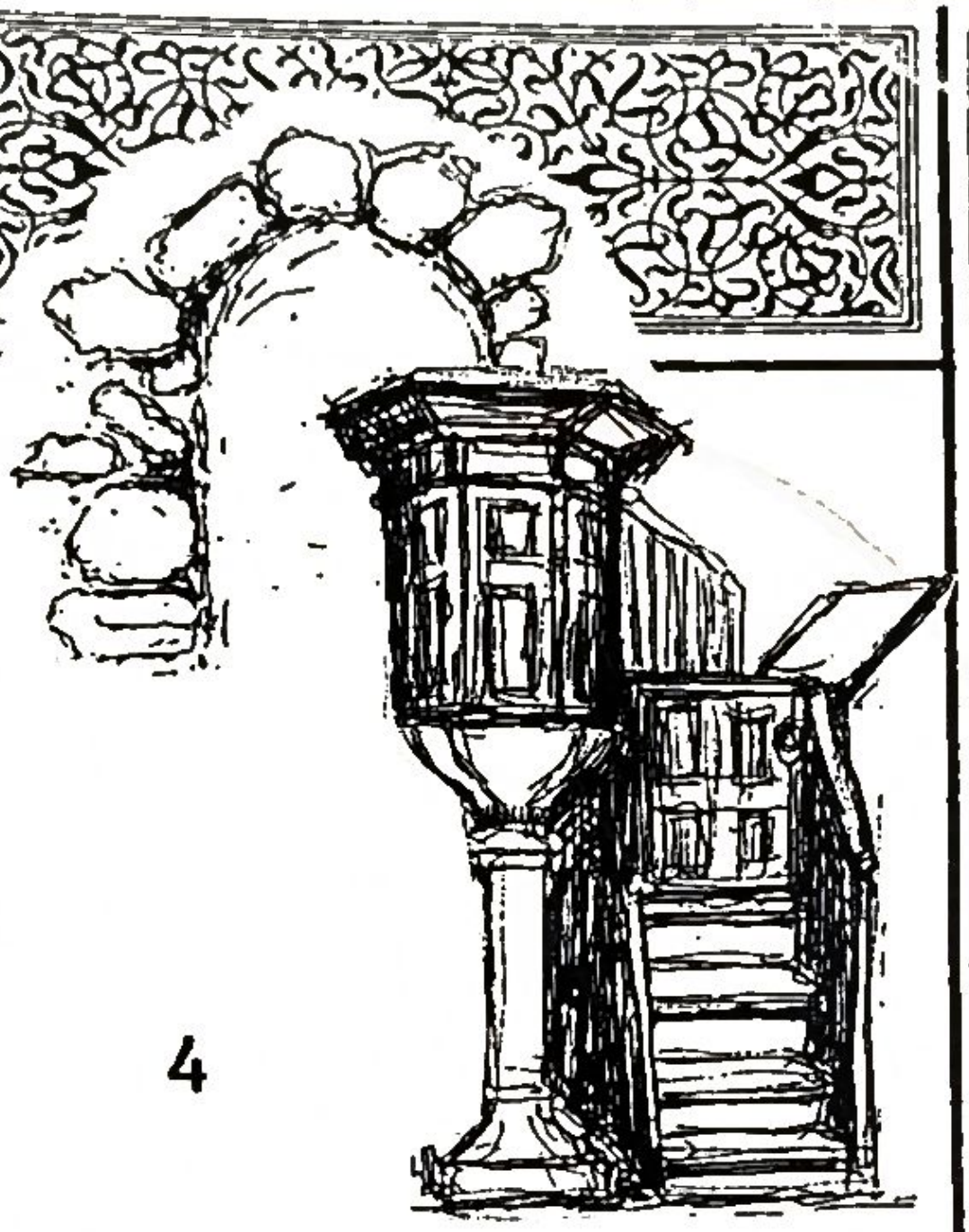

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# TUXLITH WORTHIES

THE TUXLITH TRACTS

# TUXLITH WORTHIES

Men and women
who have influenced
the history of Rake and Milland
and of their
nation

by
Roger Chatterton-Newman

## FOREWORD

As President of the Friends of Tuxlith Chapel, it has been very satisfying to see our series of historical publications under the title Tuxlith Tracts taking root, and establishing its following - not least because sales are helping to raise quite useful sums of money for the restoration of the Chapel. I am therefore particularly pleased that our best-known local historian, Roger Chatterton-Newman, very kindly undertook to produce the present publication for the Friends. Drawing from his vast fund of local historical knowledge, he weaves a fascinating tapestry of the history of the Tuxlith area. I hope that this volume of Tuxlith Worthies will be the first of an occasional series, within Tuxlith Tracts, of biographical studies of our forebears. Suggestions, or, better still, texts, will be most welcome. In the meantime, I am sure that this volume will be read with interest and pleasure by the general reader, and profitably mined by those researching local history.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR DESMOND LANGLEY KCVO
MARCH 1996

## INTRODUCTION

TUXLITH, high above the clinging woods of Maysleith and on the greensand ridge that marks the north-western boundary of the old kingdom of the South Saxons, has been a backwater of history for a thousand years. With few exceptions, the men and women who have contributed to life in what, until 1863, was a remote corner of the parish of Trotton, lived and died quietly, with scant outward memorial to mark their tenure here. They include Thomas, 1st Lord Camoys of Broadwater KG, who led the left wing of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, and was the patron of the living; the Rt Revd Walter Trower, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway and, later, of Gibraltar, who was curate of Tuxlith in the early nineteenth century; and Sir John Hawkshaw, the eminent civil engineer who was lord of the manor of Rogate Bohunt from 1866 to 1891.

Otherwise, Tuxlith has been removed from events of national importance, but rectors, curates, squires, patrons and churchwardens have all left their mark, to greater or lesser extent, on the parish we know today. Not all have been recognised or remembered. The rectoral list in the church of St George in Trotton, mother church of Milland until 1863, is both inaccurate and incomplete, the starting date of 1403 apparently based on the Chichester clergy lists compiled at the end of the last century by the Revd George Hennessy. It is sad that, at relatively recent a date in our long history, we know little about the priests who ministered in the church on the hill, although the same can be said for the adjoining and, historically, longer consolidated parish of Bramshott.

Yet, whether or not those who rightly deserve the title of 'Tuxlith Worthies' - and I must seek pardon of the spirit of M A Lower, the greatest Sussex scrutator of Victorian days - were known outside the parish boundaries, it is important to us, on the eve of the

millenium, to remember our spiritual predecessors. As Shakespeare makes Antonio say in The Tempest, 'what's past is prologue', and I trust that this short booklet will be accepted as part of the discharge regarded by Shakespeare as the duty of successive generations.

For those new to the parish, or unversed in local history, I offer an explanation for the inclusion of the lords of the manor of Rogate Bohunt. The manor, anciently, appears to have been a division of the much larger estate of Harting which, in the mid-twelfth century, was partitioned between members of the Bohun family, lords of Midhurst.

The connection with the parish of Rogate, Milland's neighbour, is obscure, although Bohunt was perhaps a corruption of the surname of those mediaeval lords. While the Harting link is recalled, today, in Harting Combe, the style 'Rogate Bohunt' appears first in 1565 and twenty years later began to associated less with Rogate and more with the Milland Place estate. By the end of the nineteenth century, what might be termed the 'Rogate Factor' was remembered only in the peppercorn rents paid to the lord of the manor by two or three householders in Rogate and Fyning villages.

It may also be opportune here to correct a commonly-held mistake. Milland Place, seat for generations of lords of the manor and home of at least two of our Tuxlith curates, was known periodically in its long history as Milland House. It is not to be confused with the present house of that name. The 'new' Milland House was so designated by Oliver Hawkshaw when he rebuilt the ancient farmhouse to serve as the Hollycombe dower house at the end of the last century.

The history of the manor of Rogate Bohunt is to be charted in more detail in a future Tuxlith Tract.

As one who has poked and prodded into local history for some thirty years, I am only too aware that much of our past remains to be uncovered. Much too, already exposed to view, requires clothing in more than tradition or legend.

Through the Tuxlith Tracts, the Friends of Tuxlith Chapel have initiated a new and exciting phase in the detective work required and I salute their efforts in making the long story of Tuxlith (or, if you will, Milland) come into focus for a new generation. I am delighted to offer this small contribution to that story.

R C-N
RAKE
1996

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RECTORS OF TROTTON CUM TUXLITH

c 1260 'Magister Richd rector ecclesiae de Tratone', confirms the right of St George's church to an annual wax candle of one pound weight. This is in compensation for the loss the church suffered when Henry Tripet transferred Trippetts Farm to Durford Abbey.

1267 'Dominus Henry rector ecclesiae de Triton' was party to an arrangement with Durford Abbey for the adjustment of the lesser tithes in respect of the two Tuxlith properties they had acquired, Rypselye and Tripatteslond.

1402 William Howyk. He is the first to be recorded by Hennessy. The Howyk family was living at Ferring, Sussex in 1463.

1430 John Whitinge
1430 William Deystere
1437 Geoffrey Sterinton, alias Stevynton
1439 William Bray
1442 John Taylour
1443 Thomas Power

1478 William Foxhall (not mentioned by Hennessy.)

1509 William Gibson
1509 Thomas Mason

1515/16 Thomas Secot. From 1522 - 23 he was rector of Elstead, which he exchanged with Richard Smyth, rector of Cocking.

1522/23 Richard Smyth, rector of Elstead
1545 John Bayleigh
1545 David Owen
1549 Lawrence Walton

1551 THOMAS WILSON, formerly a Black Friar of Chichester. His order was surrendered 8th October 1538, and on the 9th of December of the same year, Wilson received a capacity, otherwise a licence, to act as a secular priest. From 1543 to about 1556 he was rector of East Marden and compounded for Trotton cum Tuxlith on 27th June 1551. In 1556 he received dispensation from Reginald, Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, to hold Elsted in plurality with Trotton, resigning Elsted in 1574.

The link with Cardinal Pole is interesting. Pole (1500-1558) was son of the unfortunate Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, murdered by Henry VIII in 1541, and a grandson of George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV remembered only for his reputed end in a butt of Malmsey. The Cardinal's brother Geoffrey, had inherited through marriage the manor of Bramshott, adjoining Trotton, and the Cardinal himself was to be rector of Harting, a sinecure, from 1526 to 1539. Although only in deacon's orders, in 1549 he was on the point of being elected Pope and, after the accession of of Mary Tudor in 1553 was a contender for the Queen's hand. He was instrumental in the brief return of England to the Roman Catholic church during Mary's reign and died on the same day as his sovereign, 17th November 1558.

Of Thomas Wilson's brethren in the Black Friars, two others were to receive capacities for local livings: Thomas Sentyll at Harting and John Cuttyford in the curacy of Heyshott (then part of Stedham) and, afterwards, at Selham.

1583/4 FRANCIS PURSLOW. He was rector until 1600, but his family appears to have remained in the parish: in 1670, John Purslowe married Elizabeth Feannes at Tuxlith.

1608/9 ROBERT TOMLINSON, son of William Tomlinson, 'mediocris fortunae', of London. He was at Caius College Cambridge, and may have been the Robert Tomlinson inducted to Sessay, Yorkshire, in 1606. In 1621 he was 'presented' by the Tuxlith wardens for failing to repair the chancel, but this was to prove the least of his problems: in 1645 he was deprived of the living by the notorious Westminster Assembly of Divines, one of eight thousand Anglican clergymen to suffer under the puritan regime.

1645 THOMAS STORY, interloper. He was also intruding rector of Stedham, 1645-52 but may not have been an ordained minister.

1645/6 WALTER TOMLINSON, interloper, son of Robert. Walter may have conformed to the new order on purpose, saving his parish the arrival of an aggressively puritan minister. He certainly had no objection to the Anglican Humphrey Otway (qv) serving as curate of Tuxlith. In 1661 Walter conformed again to the Church of England and, until 1686, was rector of Treyford.

1663 THOMAS BARTER BD (Cambs) 1665. He had been imprisoned under the Commonwealth and appears to have been the first rector after the Restoration. He held Trotton in plurality with Iping-cum-Chithurst - Chithurst was to be united with Trotton in the 1950s.

1694/5 SAMUEL PALMER LLB. Mentioned in the will of Elizabeth Otway 1703.

1705 JOHN ALCOCK LLB. He was a younger son of Lawrence Alcock of Midhurst, who bought the Trotton estate in 1679. John died 26th August 1736, aged 56, and is buried in the nave of St George's. A story of his time is recalled by Gilbert White (The Natural History of Selborne, Letter IX) as evidence of the migration of ducks: 'As some people were shooting in

the Parish of Trotton...they killed a duck in that dreadful winter, 1708-9, with a silver collar about its neck, on which were engraved the arms of the King of Denmark. This anecdote the rector of Trotton at that time has often told a near relation of mine: and, to the best of my remembrance, the collar was in the possession of the rector.'

1736 WILLIAM LANGBAINE, son of Gerard Langbaine of Headington, Oxford. He matriculated at Queens College, Oxford, 1710 aged 18: BA New College, Oxford, 1715. From 1725-29 he was rector of Treyford, and combined the living of Trotton with that of Portsmouth (1739) and Ashe, Surrey (1760).

1782 JOHN COVEY. He was Vicar of Selborne 1800 - 1808 - the fact that he attended a meeting of the Selborne Vestry in 1807 was noted as being unusual, as the meetings were held in the Compasses Inn, now the Queen's Head.

1783 CHARLES ALCOCK (The Venerable), Archdeacon of Chichester, 1793. He was the son of the Revd John Alcock, sometime rector of Bucknell, Oxon, and of Ashe, Surrey, and a cousin of the Trotton Place Alcocks. He was born at Bucknell, 1754, and after Winchester and New College he became curate of Aldingbourne, near Chichester. Sometime rector of Sedlescombe and Nuthurst, Sussex, he was a trustee of Midhurst Grammar School, 1801 - 03. Archdeacon Alcock died at Trotton, 10th September, 1803 and is commemorated by the east window in St George's. The window, also in memory of the Archdeacon's widow, Charlotte (d 1841), daughter Charlotte and sister Mary (who both died 20th December 1839), was erected in accordance with the wishes of the Archdeacon's son, the Revd Charles Alcock (1795 - 1857), vicar of Adderbury, Oxfordshire. (NB The rectoral list in St George's is in error, calling the Archdeacon 'William').

1803 WILLIAM ALCOCK DD, brother of Archdeacon Alcock. Dr Alcock was 'minister' at Linch 1793 and vicar of Selborne, 1808-13, being non-resident at Trotton. It was during his absence that the rectory at Trotton was leased to Walter Cocks RN and his wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Butler of Shorts, Bramshott. She was grand-daughter of John Butler (d 1775) who attempted to revive the iron works in Harting Combe.

1813 CHARLES EDWARD TWYFORD. He was the younger son of Samuel Twyford, who acquired the Trotton estate and advowson in 1787. Charles married Georgina, daughter of George Purvis of Blackbrook House, Fareham: she died at Southsea, 9th August 1847; the rector died on 8th August 1850 aged 63. Their eldest son, Samuel, a lieutenant in the Navy, was killed in the trenches before Sevastopol, 1855, and, with his parents and other members of the family, is commemorated on a brass tablet near the north-west corner of the nave in St George's. It was during Charles Twyford's time that the north transept was built at Tuxlith, 1835.

1851 WILLIAM EDWARD BATCHELLOR (rector of Trotton only, 1863-71). A son of Samuel Batchellor of Bath, the Twyford family's solicitor, who bought the advowson in 1851. In the north wall of the chancel at St George's is a memorial to the rector's son, Arthur, who died 15th September 1858 aged 14.

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In 1863 Tuxlith became a separate ecclesiastical parish and Tuxlith Chapel became St Luke's Church.

## VICARS AND RECTORS OF MILLAND

1863 JOHN HENRY CLAYTON, born 1809, son of John Clayton of Old Park, Enfield, which had been the family seat since 1650 and which the Revd J H Clayton inherited in 1854. He was educated at Repton and Worcester College Oxford, and married in 1838 Jane Bunn (d1858), daughter of George Sheppard of Fromfield House, Somerset. From 1839 to 1862 he was patron and rector of Farnborough, Hampshire. When Tuxlith became a parish, the advowson was vested initially in the Revd John Heath (qv), sometime vicar of Enfield, who had bought Milland Place and now presented his old friend to the living. At first Clayton was described as incumbent of Tuxlith, then as rector; finally, in 1868, as vicar of Milland. He lived at what had been the residence of the Tuxlith curates, below Milland Hill.

Clayton does not appear to have kept a carriage at Milland: in the records of the short-lived Bramshott Mutual Instruction and Recreation Society (1868-70) is a minute of 14th December 1868, to the effect that '...the Revd J H Clayton offered to help at the next entertainment, and...it was resolved that a brougham be sent to Milland for his use on the evening of the 29th inst.'

He was great-uncle of the Revd Philip 'Tubby' Clayton, the founder of Toc H, whose father, home on leave from his Australian sheep station, supported the gallery in Tuxlith Church with his shoulder following an ominous creaking during the sermon. The occupants filed out through the doorway, now blocked, in the south-west corner.

John Clayton retired to Old Park and died 18th August 1885. The fourth bell in the new church was dedicated to his memory, and to that of his patron J M Heath 1886.

1876 EDWARD DURNFORD, nephew of Dr Richard Durnford, 92nd Bishop of Chichester (1870-95). Educated at Exeter College, Oxford; ordained 1874. He was curate of White Waltham and Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, 1873-6, before being presented to the living of Milland by the Revd J M Heath.

The new church and vicarage were built during his time, the foundation stone of the Church being laid by the vicar's wife, Florence, on 12th October 1878. The Durnford's daughter Rachel had been baptised in Tuxlith Chapel two months earlier, and St Luke's was not consecrated by Bishop Durnford until November 1879.

It is interesting to note that in 1877 the population of the ecclesiastical parish of Milland was 200 and Mr Durnford's stipend was an annual £95, net £80 and house.

In September 1877, by Order in Council, northern sections of Rogate parish, including Rake and Langley, were separated for ecclesiastical purposes to form an annexe to Milland. A local newspaper reported at the time: 'Rogate, according to the last census, comprises a population of 999 and Milland of 176, while the portions of Rogate now separated from it are much nearer to the Church at Milland than to that of Rogate so that the alteration to the boundaries will prove a benefit to all parties concerned in it. The portions of Rogate now annexed to Milland are comprised within an imaginary line beginning south of Sandcliffe Cottage, on the Portsmouth and London Road, where Rogate is bounded by the Parish of Liss, thence across Harting Combe, south of the brick-kilns [these were centred on the area now occupied by Beech Lodge] and extending to the junction of the two roads leading respectively to Rake and Rogate, where the Parish of Rogate is bounded by the Parish of Trotton. The Vicar of Rogate resigns the tithes and all other rights which formerly belonged to him as

vicar of those portions of the parish of Rogate, and transfers them to the Vicar of Milland.'

Mr Durnford conducted the first marriage in the new church on 11th April 1880, but shortly afterwards moved to the living of Lyminster, near Arundel. In 1885 he moved to Heathfield but was struck down by typhoid and died at the age of 39. He is commemorated by the choir stalls in St Luke's and by the third bell, cast in 1886.

1880 THOMAS ROBERTSON PEEBLES. He studied for the church at Chichester Theological College, founded by Bishop Otter c1836 - and closed in 1994 - in an a attempt to counteract the High Church movement then prevailing in the universities. Peebles was ordained priest by Bishop Durnford in 1873, although he had already served for two years as curate of Woolavington with Graffham, the parish from which Archdeacon Manning had crossed to Rome in 1851. Peebles would have been much influenced by Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, who then owned the Lavington estate and who died in 1873. Wilberforce's son Ernest, was to be Bishop of Chichester from 1895 to 1908.

Peebles saw final payments made for the building of St Luke's, although additions during his time included the reredos (1882), pulpit (1884), bells (1886) and choir stalls (1887). The memorial tablet to the vicar, formerly in Rake Chapel, has been removed to St Luke's.

1905 FREDERICK CHARLES BLAND, a Christ Church, Cambridge man. Ordained in 1890, he was curate of St Matthew, Thorpe Hamlet, Norfolk, 1889-91, of Westcott, near Dorking 1892-4; of Tidenham, Gloucestershire 1895-6, and of Cheam, Surrey 1896-8. His last curacy before coming to Milland, was of St Botolph's Heene, Chichester, from 1903-05. Mr Bland's son, Captain Charles Bland, was killed in action during the Great War - his name appears on our war memorial - and in

1919 the vicar retired having never recovered from his son's death.

1920 HUGH SINGLETON WOOD DD. Berry Exhibitioner at Queen's College, Oxford, Dr Wood was a Royal Naval chaplain from 1886-1904 and, for the next two years, chaplain of Greenwich Hospital. Honorary Chaplain to King Edward VII from 1909-10 and to King George V from 1910, he was archdeacon of the Fleet from 1906-17. He was not, despite a popular local tradition, named after the village of Singleton below Goodwood but after his ancestral home, Singleton Lodge, near Manchester. Commemorated by a plaque in the choir stalls, Dr Wood is recalled by older residents as 'a very good parson although strict', which is perhaps a fair assessment from choirboys of the time. He kept his hunters in the field, now overgrown, between the vicarage and the church car park.

1942 COURTENAY HAROLD WILSON, curate in charge of Milland. An Oriel man, he was curate of Portsea from 1902 to 1914 and then went to the New Forest until 1921 as vicar of Marchwood. Rural dean of Bishops Waltham from 1922 to 1935, he came to Milland in his retirement, having been vicar of Langrish, near Petersfield, from 1935 to 1940. He retired finally to Hambledon, Hampshire.

1945 GEORGE FREDERICK TRENCH (1881 - 1966), of Selwyn College, Cambridge. He served in the TCF 1914-19 (twice mentioned in despatches) and, before coming to Milland, was general superintendent of the Missions to Seamen, 1931-45. He had served earlier in Canada, as rural dean of Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, and principal of Emmanuel College, Saskatchewan. Very popular locally, Trench came from an old Anglo-Irish family and was the grandson of William Steuart Trench (1808-72), a land agent and writer, whose Realities of Irish Life (1868) was the best contemporary account of the Great Famine.

1951 WILLIAM THOMAS REES. A Welshman, who trained for the ministry at St David's College, Lampeter, he was a naval chaplain during the Great War, transferring to the RAF from 1918 to 1935, serving in Cairo and Iraq. Vicar of Tring, Hertfordshire from 1943 to 1946, he came to Milland from Icklesham. He is remembered locally as a breeder of bantams and German shepherd dogs.

1963 HUGH MALCOLM BRODIE, who came to Milland from Ireland where he had been headmaster of St Stephen's School, Dundrum, Co Dublin. He was the last vicar to live in the vicarage beside the church - the house was sold for £46,000 after his retirement, and is now called Milland Hall. He died in 1982 and is buried at Woolbeding.

1973 (WALTER) PATRICK RENNISON. Educated at Dundalk Grammar School and Trinity College, Dublin, where he took Honours in history and political science and was awarded University colours in tennis and hockey. Ordained in 1942, he was curate of Ballymacarritt, Belfast, before joining the Royal Army Chaplains Department in 1945. Before coming to Milland, he was deputy assistant Chaplain General, South-East District, Aldershot. He lived for a time in Coopers Lane, Rake, until a new vicarage (now a private house, Autumndale) was made available in Sandy Lane. He was the last vicar of the old parish of St Luke's Milland, before the union of the benefices.

1987-94 (HENRY) IAN GORDON-CUMMING, first rector of the United Benefice of St Luke's Milland and Linch with Iping Marsh. He was previously rector of Busbridge, Surrey, 1978-87.

1995 MICHAEL SMITH, trained at Kelham and ordained 1971. A Royal Navy chaplain from 1975, he transferred to the Royal Army Chaplains Department in 1990, serving latterly with the Army Air Corps in Suffolk.

CURATES OF TROTTON CUM TUXLITH

circa

1592-6 JOHN BENNETT, reader. Bennett (c1558 - 1616) was born in Chichester. He was made deacon in 1592 but not ordained priest until 1600. He was curate of Lynchmere 1597-99, of Fernhurst 1599-1609 and again of Lynchmere 1609-12, serving a second time at Fernhurst from 1612 until his death. At the age of about 33 he married the 15 year old Elizabeth Mellersh, of Oeborne Farm, Fernhurst, who survived until 1661. Bennett is buried at St Margaret's, Fernhurst.

1633 THOMAS MEWE, perhaps a native of Kingston, Dorset. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, aged 18 in 1628; MA, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1632. He was rector of Wootton Glanville, Dorset, from 1638.

1639 EDWARD GREGORY. He matriculated at Lincoln College Oxford, aged 17, 1625-6. Nothing is known of his subsequent career as a priest.

1650-60 HUMPHREY OTWAY (1611 - 1671), son of the Revd Edward Otway, vicar of Braughing, Hertfordshire, and a member of an old Westmorland family. He was first cousin to the Rt Revd Thomas Otway (1616-93), Bishop of Ossory. Humphrey was at Christ Church (and, briefly, St John's), Cambridge, and was inducted rector of Everingham, York, in the late 1630's. He was at Winestead, near Hull, from 1641 but was ejected by the Westminster Assembly and came to Tuxlith: Milland Place was owned by Humphrey Steward, who had Braughing connections. Otway married Elizabeth Eames (or Emes), a member of a local yeoman family; their son, born at the curate's house below Milland Hill, was Thomas Otway (1652-85), the celebrated dramatist and poet. Humphrey Otway became rector of Woolbeding in 1660 and was buried there, in the chancel of the parish church, February

1671. His widow died at Midhurst in 1703 and was buried next to her husband.

1820s THOMAS WHEELER GILLHAM, of Christ Church, Cambridge. He became rector of Liddington, Rutland, in 1837.

1829 H HALSTEAD VICTOR. In 1843 he became perpetual curate of Emsworth.

1835 WALTER JOHN TROWER. The elder son of John Trower of Weston Grove, near Southampton, and Berkeley Square. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took first class in mathematics and second class in classics. He was also a fellow of Oriel College (DD 1849). He was ordained in 1829, the year in which he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Goring of Wiston, Sussex, planter of Chanctonbury Ring. Trower, an accomplished water-colourist, bought Milland Place in the early 1830s - several of his daughters were baptised at Tuxlith - and acted as officiating priest at Linch, as well as curate here. From 1839-48 he was rector of his wife's family's living, Wiston, and in 1848 was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, where he remained until 1859. He was sub-dean of Exeter, 1860, and from 1863-8 second bishop of Gibraltar. From 1871 until his death on 24th October 1877, he was rector of Ashington, Sussex. Dr Trower was a cousin of Sydney Smith (1771-1845), the essayist and wit. Did Smith, himself ordained in 1794, ever visit the Trowers at Milland Place and preach at Tuxlith?

1841 FREDERICK VINCENT, was living at Milland Place when his son, Francis, was baptised at Tuxlith on 18th January. He was a member of a family, created baronets in 1620, long seated at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. His first wife, mother of Francis, was Louisa Norris of Hughenden, Buckinghamshire, where Frederick was vicar before coming to Tuxlith.

He married for a second time in 1844, the year in which he became rector of Slinfold, Sussex.

1854 EDWARD GREENE DD. He was officiating minister at Linch, 1842, and curate of Bramshott, 1864-69, living in rooms at the Royal Anchor Hotel in Liphook. Thomas White, brother of the store founder Timothy, and sometime tenant of Bramshott Lodge (now Frimstone) at Griggs Green, visited the bachelor Greene and recorded a poor opinion of him in his diaries. Dr Greene died in 1876 and is buried at Bramshott.

# LORDS OF THE MANOR OF ROGATE BOHUNT

1583 THOMAS BETTESWORTH bought the manor on a 10,000 year lease for £210 from John, 6th Lord Lumley (d1609), son-in-law of Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel, of whose estates the manor had long been part. Bettesworth was the first 'local' lord of the manor, which now becomes recognisable as a distinct unit. Bettesworth's family had lived in the Milland area for generations: Buttesworth, from the Old English Betta's enclosure, may well be the site of Milland Place.

Bettesworth probably built the original Milland Place. He added to his estates with the manors of Iping (1589) and Colmer Farm in Hampshire, which he bought from the Uvedale family for £80. He died in 1594 and was buried in the 'Chappell of Tewkes Lyth'.

1594 SIR PETER BETTESWORTH, son. He was born in 1565 and married, first, 1587, Ellen, daughter of William Uvedale of Wickham, Hampshire, and had four sons and five daughters. He married again, before 1602, his new wife being Christiana, daughter of Edward, 1st Viscount Conway, sometime MP for Penryn and Evesham, of Ragley, Warwickshire. Sir Peter - he was knighted at Whitehall by King James I in 1608 - had at least three sons by this marriage, all baptised at Tuxlith. Lady Bettesworth died in 1630 and Sir Peter married for a third time. His widow, Elizabeth, was later to marry John Herris.

Sir Peter spent much of his time at Colmer. He was presented by the Tuxlith chapelwardens for neglecting to attend divine service and for not repairing the iron railing around the chapelyard. He quarrelled with his eldest son, Thomas (1589-1641) and left Rogate Bohunt to his fourth son by Ellen Uvedale, Charles. Sir Peter died 21st March 1635 NS.

1635 CHARLES BETTESWORTH, son. He did not enjoy his inheritance long: in 1638 his stepmother, now Mrs Herris, and Sir Peter's trustee, John Bellamy, decided to sell the estates.

1638 HUMPHREY STEWARD, lord of the manor of Braughing, Hertfordshire, bought Rogate Bohunt and moved into Milland Place. He came from an old East Anglian family and was a cousin of Oliver Cromwell. He married another cousin, Bridget, daughter of Simeon Brograve of Hammells, Braughing, and died in 1662 at the age of 77. He was buried in the chancel at Tuxlith and a memorial plaque marked the site until some twenty years ago. A companion plaque to Bridget (1677) survives, although replaced in the north transept.

1662 JOHN STEWARD, son of Humphrey.

1694 THOMAS STUART, son of John, born in 1679. He assumed a different spelling of his surname, following the example of cousins who had bought the manor of Hartley Mauditt, near Selborne, in 1614 and who received a baronetcy after the Restoration. Thomas transcribed the Tuxlith registers, including the baptisms of his children, one of whom, Charles (1704) was the likely origin of the 19th century Milland legend that 'Charles Stuart, when Prince of Wales, bathed in the lake at Milland Place'. The smaller pond, off Milland Hill, was for long known as 'King Charles's Pond'.

1712 JOHN REEVES, 'the common carrier from Petersfield', bought the estate after Thomas Stuart was declared bankrupt. He was probably the same John Reeves who, in 1690, was tenant of Chiltlee, Liphook. Reeves was the 18th century equivalent of a property speculator and does not seem to have lived at the Place. On 21st February 1718, he granted a 500 year lease of a cottage near Foley to Joseph Jarlett: the cottage was still known as 'formerly

Jarlett's' on the manorial rent roll in 1930. On 25th October 1718, Reeves leased for 501 years a house and one acre of land 'adjoining to the fforest of Woolmore' - now the Deer's Hut Inn at Griggs Green.

1723 THOMAS RIDGE, a member of a family of Portsmouth brewers, bought the estate. The Ridges owned most of the land on which Portsea was built. Thomas (1668-1729) was an alderman of the borough of Portsmouth and MP for Poole in 1722. He also bought the manor of Langrish, near Petersfield.

1729 HUMPHREY RIDGE, son.

1732 SIR THOMAS RIDGE, brother of Humphrey. Sir Thomas (1701-1766) was knighted in 1747. He lived at Milland Place and at Old Government House, Portsmouth, and in 1757 bought the Fyning estate from another branch of the Bettesworths. Declared bankrupt in 1764, he managed to pay most of his creditors. He married in 1756, Mrs Catherine Bowden of Exeter, but had no children and Rogate Bohunt was inherited by another brother,

1766 RICHARD RIDGE (1718-1802) of Fyning House.

c1768 WILLIAM RICHARDSON bought the manor from Richard Ridge, and several of his children were baptised at Tuxlith between 1768 and 1779. William's brother, John, rented Bramshott Place (demolished in the 1850s), north of Liphook, and was a friend of Gilbert White of Selborne. It may have been at White's suggestion that S H Grimm sketched Milland Place while preparing illustrations for the natural history of Selborne. William was yet another owner of Milland Place to become bankrupt.

1781 JOHN UTTERSON of Fareham bought the estate. He does not seem to have spent much time at the Place, although three of his children - Louisa (1783), Harriett (1784) and John James (1789) - were baptised

at Tuxlith. Post 1788 he moved to Marwell Hall near Winchester, and Milland Place was let to a succession of tenants.

1804 EDWARD VERNON UTTERSON (1776-1856), son. Educated at Eton and Trinity Hall Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1802 and in 1816 was appointed one of the six Clerks in Chancery. He held the post until it was abolished in 1842, but retained his full salary after retirement. Well-known as a literary antiquary, he sold Rogate Bohunt and Milland Place in 1813 and moved eventually to the Isle of Wight, living at Beldornie Tower, Pelham Field, Ryde. There he set up Beldornie Press, specialising in limited editions of reprinted antiquarian works. He died at Brighton, 14th July 1856, and there is a memorial tablet to him and members of his family in St Thomas's Church, Ryde.

1813 SIR CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR, 1st Baronet (1770-1857) bought the manor but not Milland Place, which was now separated from its ancestral acres. Sir Charles, created baronet by George IV, 21st January 1828, was for 34 years MP for Wells. A well-known eccentric, he also bought the manor of Stedham and commissioned John Nash to build Hollycombe House as a 'superior cottage ornee' on the northern boundary of the parish. Sir Charles presented the single bell to Tuxlith Chapel in 1841. He is buried at Stedham, where there is a memorial tablet in the chancel. According to local tradition, the funeral horses refused to draw his hearse from Hollycombe to the church, six strong men being detailed to carry the coffin the eight miles southwards.

1857 SIR CHARLES TAYLOR, 2nd Baronet (1817-1876). He lived at Forest Lodge (now Forest Mere), which he sold before 1870 to the Revd Herbert Samuel Hawkins, rector of Beyton, Suffolk, moving to Battle, East Sussex. Sir Charles married, late in life, a widow, Mrs Rose, and had no children, although in 1896 the baronetcy was claimed unsuccessfully by the soi

disant Charles Purcell Taylor, a London journalist who said he was Sir Charles's hitherto unknown nephew.

1866 SIR JOHN CHARLES HAWKSHAW (1811-1891), knighted 1873. The eminent Yorkshire-born engineer, he worked in Venezuela from 1831 to 1834 and was later consulting engineer in the construction of Charing Cross and Cannon Street stations and bridges and the Inner Circle underground line. He also constructed the Amsterdam Ship Canal and the Severn Tunnel and was involved closely with the Suez Canal. He lived at Hollycombe House and is buried with his wife at Bramshott.

1891 JOHN CLARKE HAWKSHAW, eldest son of Sir John. He was churchwarden at Linch from 1886 until his death in 1921 and is buried there. There is a memorial window to Hawkshaw and his wife Cecilia, a member of the celebrated Wedgwood family, in the south wall of the nave at Linch. Appropriately it depicts St John the Evangelist and St Cecilia, patron saint of music. Hawkshaw rebuilt Hollycombe in neo-Jacobean style in 1892, but the family fortunes suffered a reverse after he became involved in an ill-advised aluminium scheme in Norway.

1921 OLIVER HAWKSHAW TD, son. He built the present Milland House on the site of the ancient farm known variously as Betleswell, Knight's and Milland Farm. He sold the lordship of the manor of Rogate Bohunt in 1923, followed by the Hollycombe estate in 1936, and moved to Chisenbury Priory, Wiltshire, where he died in 1949. He is buried at Milland.

1923 SIR WILLIAM DINGWALL MITCHELL COTTS (1871-1932), 1st Baronet, of Coldharbour Wood, Rake. A colonial merchant, shipowner and colliery proprietor, Sir William was created a baronet in 1921 for his recruitment work in South Africa during the Great War. MP for the Western Isles division of Inverness, 1922-3, he bought Coldharbour from the Sutherlands,

another shipowning family. The Law of Property Act (Lord Birkenhead's act) of 1922 abolished the ancient copyhold and manorial incidents and all customary tenures such as gavelkind and the (peculiarly Sussex) Borough English, whereby younger sons could inherit an estate. While the act compensated lords of manors, it deprived them of anything more than a symbolic role.

1932 CHARLES BRIDGER, of Great Trippetts Farm, which now became, in effect, the manor house of Rogate Bohunt.

? KEITH GAMMANS, who bought Great Trippetts from Bridger, was, like the Ridges, a member of a Portsmouth family. He was son of David Gammans of East Court, Cosham, and younger brother of Sir David Gammans, 1st and last baronet (1895-1957), sometime MP for Hornsey, who towards the end of his life lived at Canhouse Farm.

1965 VERNON FRANCIS NORTHCOTT TD, of Foley Manor, Liphook. He bought Great Trippetts, including the lordship of the manor of Rogate Bohunt, which has remained part of the Foley estate.

The present (1996) lord of the manor is his son RICHARD NORTHCOTT.

## PATRONS OF THE LIVINGS OF TROTTON-CUM-TUXLITH, TUXLITH AND MILLAND

The advowson, or right to present a rector of the parish of Trotton-cum-Tuxlith, descended with the manor of Trotton from an early date. Before the Norman Conquest of 1066, the manor was held by Countess Gida, mother of King Harold II. By the 12th century it had passed to the Bohuns, lords of Midhurst, from whom it was held in 1158 by Ralph de St George who, in 1242, sold to Sir John Gatesden.

Neither the St George's nor the Gatesdens seem to have made any impact on Tuxlith, and the first resident patron locally was probably Sir Ralph Camoys who married as his second wife a local heiress, Elizabeth de la Rogate. Through his mother, Margaret Gatesden, he inherited Trotton manor and, in 1316, bought the manor of Chiltlee, of which modern-day Liphook forms the bulk.

Sir Ralph's father, Sir John Camoys, had caused a scandal locally when he made over not only his estates, but his wife Margaret, to Sir William Peynel of Petworth. Both Margaret and Peynel (they married after Sir John's death in 1298) were charged with but cleared of adultery; and it would seem that the 'lease' had been made to safeguard Margaret's estates after Sir John's presumed incapacity.

1336 SIR THOMAS CAMOYS, son of Sir Ralph

1372 THOMAS 1ST LORD CAMOYS of Broadwater KG, nephew of Sir Thomas. He commanded the left wing of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt 1415. Created a peer by King Richard II in 1384, he restored or built St George's church, Trotton, from which time Tuxlith Chapel became the focus of worship in the north of the parish. He also built Trotton bridge about 1400.

Sometime after 1403, Lord Camoys married a second wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy, Shakespeare's 'Gentle Kate', widow of Sir Harry Percy, known as Hotspur, of Petworth. Lady Camoys was extremely well-connected: she was a grand-daughter of King Edward III and her brother, Roger, Earl of March, had been heir presumptive to the throne during the reign of Richard II. The Camoys lived at Camois Court which, in tradition, stood south east of St George's, and their glory must have been reflected to an extent at Tuxlith. Their magnificent altar tomb stands in the nave of St George's and members of the family are also depicted in paintings on the north and south walls of the nave.

1420 HUGH 2ND LORD CAMOYS of Broadwater, grandson. He died aged 12 and the title was in abeyance until 1839.

1426 SIR ROGER LEWKENOR, husband of Eleanor Camoys, sister and co-heir of Hugh Camoys, and Ralph Radmyle (d1443), wife of the co-heir, Margaret. Post 1450 the Radmyle's share of the estate passed to the Lewkenors, who came originally from Horsted Keynes, Sussex.

1478 SIR THOMAS LEWKENOR, son of Sir Roger. He married Katherine Pelham, widow of Sir John Bramshott of Bramshott. A supporter of the House of Lancaster during the so-called Wars of the Roses, Sir Thomas forfeited his estates when the Yorkists triumphed. They were restored to the family after the death of Richard III in 1485.

1484 SIR ROGER LEWKENOR, son. His mutilated tomb can be seen on the south wall of the nave at St George's. He married three times and died at Trotton on 17th January, 1543, leaving three infant daughters as co-heirs.

1543 ELIZABETH, LADY LEWKENOR (nee Meffant), widow of Sir Roger and afterwards wife of her late husband's kinsman, Richard Lewkenor.

1592 CONSTANCE, daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Lewkenor, aged two at her father's death, now inherited Trotton. She married first, Thomas Forster, second, Edward Glemham, and died at the then immense age of 93 in 1634. Her dovecote can be seen in the grounds of Trotton Place.

1634 ANTHONY FORSTER, son of Constance by her first husband. He was High Sheriff of Sussex in 1638/9 and his tomb can be seen in the chancel of St George's, south of the altar.

1644 WALTER BUCKLAND, who married Beatrice Walcott, a niece and co-heir of Anthony Forster. In 1647 Buckland was fined a total of £696 by parliament for taking up arms in support of the King.

1679 MAURICE BUCKLAND, son, sold what had become an impoverished estate and the advowson to Laurence Alcock, who built Trotton Place. Alcock came from Midhurst and was the grandson of the Revd Laurence Alcock, rector of Tillington, near Petworth. The family first appear in the area in the mid-17th century, when another Laurence was rector of Lurgashall.

1684 LAURENCE ALCOCK, son, MP for Midhurst 1700-1710. His brother, John, was inducted as rector of Trotton-cum-Tuxlith in 1705. Laurence was baptised at Easebourne, then mother church of Midhurst, 25th June 1677, and educated at Winchester. He married, in 1701, Anne, daughter of Edward Fuller of St Mary Savoy, London, and had a large family.

1723 THOMAS ALCOCK, third but only surviving son of Laurence. Baptised at Easebourne, 1708, and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He

died unmarried 9th June 1731, aged 23 and was buried at Trotton.

1731 JOHN RADCLIFFE, of Hitchin Priory, Hertfordshire, and George Bramston of Waterhouse, Essex, husbands of Jane and Anne Alcock, sisters and co-heirs of Thomas. Bramston became a lunatic and, in due course, his share of the estate was purchased by the Radcliffes.

1742 JOHN RADCLIFFE, son, MP for St Albans. Baptised at Trotton, 25th March 1739, he died unmarried in 1783, having already sold the estate and advowson.

1778 THOMAS SAMUEL JOLLIFFE, MP for Petersfield 1780-87. Born in Cavendish Square London, 22nd June 1746, second son of John Jolliffe MP for Petersfield 1741-54, who had inherited by marriage Petersfield House (now the site of the police station and schools). It was Thomas's great-uncle, Sir William Jolliffe, who commissioned the equestrian statue of William III, now in Petersfield Square. Educated at Winchester, Thomas married Mary-Ann Twyford, daughter and co-heir of the Revd Robert Twyford, of Kilmersdon, Somerset. He enlarged the Trotton estate with the purchase of Harting Combe, originally part of the Carylls' Ladyholt estate, but in 1786 decided to concentrate his energies on building a new family seat on his wife's ancestral Somerset acres. He was guardian for a distant kinsman of his wife, Samuel Twyford, a member of a Portsea branch of the family; and when young Sam came of age, 12th June 1787, Jolliffe exchanged the Trotton property for Samuel's moiety of the Somerset estate. Jolliffe built Ammerdown, still the seat of the family, and died there in 1824.

1787 SAMUEL TWYFORD, born at Portsea, 1765, sixth but only surviving son of Samuel Twyford (1713-71) of Portsea. Sam of Trotton married Susanna Calloway, who died in 1795 and whose funeral hatchment can be

seen in St George's church. Sometime High Sheriff of Sussex, Twyford gained the unmerited opprobrium of William Cobbett, who came riding through Trotton in 1825 and found the squire overseeing road works. Judging by his portrait, now in Australia, Twyford was a jovial ruddy-complexioned man. His memorial is one of many to Twyfords on the north wall of St George's. In 1813 he presented his younger son, Charles, to the living of Trotton-cum-Tuxlith.

1826 SAMUEL TWYFORD II, born at Petersfield House, 5th June 1787. Sometime a police magistrate in London, he married at St Mary's, Bryanston Square, 11th August 1831, Dora (d1896), daughter of G A Simpson of Calcutta. In 1851 Twyford sold the advowson to Samuel Batchellor and the estate to Frank Mowatt MP, and died at Clayton Wickham, Sussex, 4th July 1863. He is buried at Trotton.

1851 SAMUEL BATCHELLOR, the Twyford's family solicitor from Bath. His son, William Edward, was to be the last rector of the old parish of Trotton-cum-Tuxlith.

1863 THE REVD JOHN MOORE HEATH (1808-1882). Eldest son of George Heath of Kitlands, Surrey, Serjeant-at-Law, and a grandson of James Heath RA (1757-1834), Historical Engraver to King George III. A godson of Sir John Moore - of Corunna fame - J M Heath bought Milland Place and the advowson of Tuxlith, alias Milland, after its separation from Trotton. From 1844 to 1870 he was vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, and his choice as first incumbent of the new parish of Tuxlith was J H Clayton, whose family owned the Old Park Estate at Enfield. Heath married Marian Harman in 1845 and and had two sons; but in 1877 he sold Milland Place to the Macdonald family and moved to Godalming, where he died, The fourth bell in the tower of St Luke's was dedicated to his memory, and to that of the Revd J H Clayton, in 1886.

1880 THE RT REVD RICHARD DURNFORD, 92nd Bishop of Chichester, 1870-95, since when the advowson has remained in the gift of successive Bishops of Chichester. Dr Durnford was the son of the Revd Richard Durnford, rector of Goodworth Clatford, Hampshire, and married the daughter of Canon Keate, Headmaster of Eton. The Bishop was the model for the figure of St Richard of Chichester in the east window of Cocking Church.

CHAPELWARDENS OF TUXLITH

1593 RICHARD FARMER

1614 THOMAS BETTESWORTH. It is impossible to identify him with any accuracy, as Thomas was a common Christian name in the family: but it is possible that he was Thomas (1589-1641), eldest and disinherited son of Sir Peter Bettesworth (qv) of Milland Place. Father and son fell out after Thomas's marriage to Bridget, daughter of Sir Richard Hyde of Abingdon. Certainly the Bettesworths were an ancient family in the Tuxlith area: in the 13th century John de Gatesden, lord of Trotton, gave newly cleared land near Buttesworth (near the site of Milland Place) to Ralph Buttesworth.

1630 THOMAS LUTMAN

1633 WILLIAM LEONARD
(married to Winifred, died 1640)
1634 NICHOLAS BETTESWORTH,
with William Leonard, sideman
1635 JOHN (?) STEVENS
(married to Joan, died 1681)
with Nicholas Bettesworth, 'sidman'
1637 ROBERT STEVENS

1639 RICHARD PANNELL (married firstly Alice, who died in 1630, then Penelope Perrett). Richard, who died in 1675, may or may not have been descended from the Peynells, or Paynells, who briefly held the manor of Trotton in the 14th century. It was certainly after his family that Pannell's Bridge, Milland, was named - perhaps also Pannells Croft, a field between Rogate and Fyning. The Pannell family was living in Milland by 1600: and a later Richard was at North End Farm when he died in 1710.

1641 ROGER HOLLOWAY (died 1644)

1662 RICHARD HEATH (married to Catherine). Perhaps an ancestor of James Heath, who rebuilt what became Milland Village Stores in 1825 and whose descendants ran the shop until 1963.

1663 JOHN STEVENS, with Richard Heath 'sidman'

1664 JOHN PURSLOW (married Elizabeth Feannes at Tuxlith, 1670). He may have been descended from the Revd Francis Purslowe (qv), rector of Trotton-cum-Tuxlith at the end of the 16th century.

1665 ROBERT STEVENS with John Purslow 'sidman'

1668 JOHN LUNN

1669 JOHN STEVENS with John Lunn 'sidman'

1671 JOHN PURSLOW

1676 JOHN STEPHEN

1680 WILLIAM_____

1793 JOHN OLDER. A member of an old local yeoman family, after whom Older Hill, north of Woolbeding, may be named. John Older was buried at Tuxlith, 16th March 1799

1796 JOHN OLDER and THOMAS SMITH. Smith does not appear in the Tuxlith registers but a Mary Smith, perhaps his wife, was buried at Tuxlith in 1792.

1815 JOHN BUTLER, of Olders Farm. His brother James was at Knights Farm, now Milland House. They may have been related to the family who farmed Hungry (now Little Boarhunt), Liphook in the 18th century.

1824 John MARTIN. It is probable that Martin's Copse, south of Maysleith, is named after John or a member of his family.

1827 THOMAS BOXALL. A member of an ancient local family, which held much property in Bramshott and Haslemere parishes from the 16th century. This Thomas may be identified with the Thomas Boxall, carpenter, who died in 1848, aged 50.

1835 EDWARD ABURROW. 'Miller of Trotton' - presumably Milland Mill - in 1833 , he was rated at £23 5s 0d in the 1845 Vestry Book. By 1855 he was living at Trippetts Farm. Edward appears to have been the first of what was to become a well-known Milland family to live in the parish. Were the Aburrows descended from the family of Abarrow of North Charford, Hampshire, recorded in the Heralds' Visitation of 1634? The Abarrow arms were: sable, two swords, in saltire, argent, pomels and hilts or: between four fleur de lis of the last. Crest: a demi-female holding in her arms a quiver of arrows, all proper. A later Edward Aburrow was churchwarden for 38 years, from 1920 to 1958.

1847 GEORGE FRENCH. Rated for £6 in the 1845 Vestry Book, he does not appear in the Tuxlith registers.

## TUXLITH TRACTS

This is a series of publications dedicated to the history and natural history of Rake and Milland and the surrounding area. Copies are available from The Clerk to the Friends of Tuxlith Chapel, c/o The Loke, Rake, Liss, Hants GU33 7JA (Tel 01730 892998). All profits from the sales of these publications go towards the restoration and preservation of Tuxlith Chapel, Milland. The copyright is owned by The Friends of Tuxlith Chapel.

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